Fair.

AMBERG THEATRE-S-Clavigo-Gavalleria Rusticana HIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-The Hustler. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Merry Monarch. CASINO-8-Cavalleria Rusticana and the Tyroloan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Fire Patrol.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Taming of the Shrew.

DEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-8-La Cigale. RAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Mins BARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Dwarfs' Wed

MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S:15-Reilly and the 400. MERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-The Man with a Hun HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.

LYCEUM THEATRE—S:15—Lady Bountiful.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Tower. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-S:15-Piano Recital. MUSIC HALL-2:30-Concert.

NEW PARK THEATRE-S:15-Hoss and Hoss. NIBLO'S-2-S-The Patrol. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. w and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Autumn Exhibition.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Alabama.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE—2-8:15—The Lost Paradise.

TANDARD THEATRE—8-Adrienne Lecouvreur.

TAR THEATRE—8:15—Miss Helyett.

THALIA THEATRE-8-Julius Caesar. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—S-Vaudeville, UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—S:15—The Cadi. MTH-ST. THEATRE 2-8-Mayourneen.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Conservative Conference in Biraningham voted against Home Rule as the leading conspiracy, but it is necessary not only to think made an address. === The Archbishop of An was convicted of the charge of sending an objectionable letter to the French Minister of Justice. = The Earl of Lytton, British Ambassador to France, died suddenly. — The resignation of da Fonseca has put an end to the insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. = M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, had a conference with Emperor William in Berlin.

Domestic.-The Republican National Committee issued the call for the Republican Convention at Minneapolis and adjourned. ==== An order was granted by a Supreme Court Judge at Albany directing the Sullivan County canvassers to reconvene and canvass the vote for Assemblyman. Much damage was done by a tornado in Mississippi. - Arguments were heard in the Governorship contest in Connecticut.

City and Suburban.-Influential men in this city were aroused to a high pitch of indignation by the outrage on the freedom of the ballot-box in Dutchess County. Chauncey M. Depew commented upon the indifference of New-York in regard to great public enterprises .--- Brooklyn was relieved from the danger of a water famine. ===The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church raised \$15,000 for carrying on work among the poor. — The annual meeting of the Unidren's Aid Society was held. —Stocks dull, excepting the coal shares, which rose about 2 per cent on brisk buying for the short account.

general market final changes were divided. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Fair, with slight thermal changes; cooler, if anything. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 47.

The Children's Aid Society is never weary in well-doing. The report of the last year's work presented at yesterday's meeting of the trustees contains a most creditable and encouraging record, as the summary given in our news columns shows. The spirit which the late Mr. Brace infused into the society still pervades and dominates it. Not only is a vast amount of good done through this agency every year, but the organization is so perfect that it is done at a minimum of cost. No money is wasted or frittered away in fruitless experiments by the Children's Aid Society.

Chairman Steinway, of the Rapid-Transit Com mission, reports good progress in the work of securing the consents of property-owners along Broadway to the construction of the proposed underground road. Indeed, he is confident that in a few weeks the franchise will be offered at auction. The result of the attempt to dispose of it will be awaited with deep concern. The cost of the underground system is so great that by some it is considered doubtful whether capital can be found to undertake its construction. Everybody will sincerely hope that the Commission's work may not come to naught from a failure on this point.

THE TRIBUNE lays before its readers this norning the opinions of a large number of prominent business men and others regarding the outrage upon the people of the State which Governor Hill has perpetrated in the barefaced stealof plainness of speech in these interviews. The action of the Governor and his pliant tools at unmistakable terms. Fortunately, there seems to be some chance of bringing the unscrupulous Supervisors of Dutchess County to justice through ment of every malefactor, from the Governor ariminal proceedings. If the law warrants it. down, who had anything to do with this abom-

pity that D. B. Hill cannot be sent to prison | people. along with his co-conspirators.

One of the less prominent candidates for the Speakership has taken himself out of the race. but the general situation has not been much altered on that account. Both Mills and Crisp are confident of winning, with the chances apparently favoring the Georgian slightly; but Mr. McMillin's Tennessee friends are confident that their favorite stands a good chance of carrying off the prize. Such estimates as are made in behalf of the claimants must be taken with large grains of allowance. Exaggeration is the rule in these cases. It will require an actual ballot to desermine the relative strength of the candidates.

The striking interview with Mr. Depew which appears in another column will not fail to arrest attention. Mr. Depew has exceptional opportunities for observation. It is undoubtedly true. as he says, that there is no hostility to the West on the part of New-York; but it cannot be denied that there still is a good deal of indifference here regarding the World's Fair. Of course, this ought not to be the case. New-York State should be handsomely represented at Chicago in 1893. The Columbian Exposition is a National affair, and every part of the Nation ought to feel a vital interest in making it not only creditable to the American Republic, but superlatively successful. Mr. Depew shows how our business interests will suffer through the continuance of the prevailing indifference. The time has come for vigorous action.

GOVERNOR, SENATOR, LAWBREAKER.

So soon as he became aware that the people had not elected a Democratic Legislature, Governor Hill set about stealing one. The plot took shape rapidly in his mind. His first step was to claim both branches, in face of the probability that the Assembly was Republican and the certainty that the Senate was. For several days he got scarcely so much as a whisper of support for his proclamation that the Senate was Democratic. The press universally had the facts and printed them. The Senators-elect stood 18 to 14 against him and his pretence. But he did not trouble himself about this original conflict of statements. He knew what he intended to do, and he knew also that as time divulged his plan and method his creatures would fall into line behind him and the party organs would promote the swindle with enthusiasm.

The machinery of the plot has been working steadily at various points, but its operation has been most conspicuous and productive at Poughkeepsie. In that city it has made a State Senator out of a candidate whom the voters deliberately and conclusively rejected. Nobody pretends that the voters chose Osborne. The intention and the act of a decisive majority are undisputed. Deane was the Senator elected by the people. David B. Hill is the electorate to which Osborne owes his prospective seat. Death was a timely and welcome ally. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but up to the present moment Hill likes them. He has already decorated Judge Kennedy with his abuse. He can now afford to desecrate the grave of Deane with

We have spoken of the manufactured Senator from the XVth District. But the product is not quite secure. The courts can destroy it. We rely upon their honor and courage. But it is important that public opinion should declare itself at once and unmistakably. The popular will is not always discernible. It is often counterfeited. But occasionally it takes on a form and speaks in a voice which it is dangerous to resist or ignore. We call upon every Republican and upon every Democrat who has not sold himself to the devil to give David B. Hill a prompt and emphatic assurance of reprobation and disdain. It is not pleasant to think that the Governor of New-York and a Senator of the United States is the head and heart of a criminal question in the party's programme; Lord Salisbury but to say it. He has zealously and amply earned prison stripes and hard lab cannot give him the badge, but he has the in-

THE FRAUD IN THE XVTH DISTRICT. Osborne has been counted in for Senator in the XVth District. The majority of the voters of that district chose the late Gilbert A. Deane for the place-there is no more doubt of that than there is of Mr. Flower's election to the Governorship. We verily believe that not an honest man in Dutchess, Columbia or Putnam, the three counties composing the district, will dispute this proposition. Osborne's title to the seat is no better than his title to the throne of Russia. Indeed, were it not for the fact that Hill, Murphy, Croker and other desperate Democratic bosses had made up their mind at all hazards to count out enough Republicans who had been fairly elected to give the control of the Legislature to the Democrats, the brazen attempt to set aside Deane would never have been made. But, although there was not a shadow of a justification for a contest in the XVth District the majority for Deane was a slender one, and in the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess-a Democratic Board-were a number of Hill's tools, officials as unscrupulous as their master, Accordingly, by means of tactics so infamous that the Democratic Supervisors who resorted to them may well feel that they have earned a long residence at Sing Sing, the district was simply stolen and handed over to Osborne.

The details of the outrage were presented in the dispatch from Poughkeepsie which we printed yesterday and which is supplemented to-day with some additional salient particulars. It will be seen that the action of this Democratic Board was to the last degree lawless. It is perfectly clear that the Board was organized for fraudthat its majority members had determined to capture the district in utter disregard of the vote cast on the 3d of November. These disgraced officials did not pretend to respect the provisions of the new Ballot Act. They rejected, for example, 53 Deane ballots on the ground that they were marked. It is not conceded that these ballots were marked, but suppose they were, did the Board have a right to reject them? Not at all; for the law expressly provides that marked ballots shall be counted along with the others. In to-day's dispatch our correspondent takes up the tally-sheet which the Democratic Supervisors presented and pushed through, showing just how they secured the figures by which they elect Osborne. There isn't a repeater, a ballot-box stuffer, or any sort of an enemy of honest elections, who will not applaud their work. But it is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every fair-minded man in the State, whatever may be his politics.

Now what are the reputable public-spirited citizens of Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam going to do about it? We greatly mistake their char acter if they do not band themselves together to prevent the consummation of this glaring fraud, which is an insult to every man of them Let them fight these Senatorial-seat stealers at ing of Senator Deane's seat. There is no lack all points by every legal weapon at their command. No expense ought to be spared looking to the retention of the district where the ma-Poughkeepsie is denounced as it deserves in jority of the voters placed it on Election Dayin the Republican column; and none ought to be spared looking to the conviction and punish-

"THE PREVAILING EMOTION." In saying that "the prevailing emotion aroused

by Mr. Flower's declaration that it cost him only 85,000 to be elected Governor is hilarity" THE TRIBUNE did not intend to disturb the calm into which "The World" had subsided after its late excitement on that subject. For to be entirely frank, "The World" in an angry mood does to protect the old conduit while conducting deep not seem to us an inspiring spectacle. It becomes, if we may be allowed the expression, too wildly dishevelled; it froths too much at the mouth upon too slight provocation to be really pleasing to look at. Our contemporary has an and fluency withal, which is a gift not to be despised. But there were times during the recent controversy over Mr. Flower's election expenses when it seemed to us to be too profuse in its expenditure of language. Its use of epithets at times almost amounted to waste. Now, THE TRIBUNE does not object on its own account to being called dishonorable, base, cowardly, malicious, lying, sneaking and infamous, but it does emptied in torrents over a matter which is not of the first importance. It is too much like opening all the hydrants in the neighborhood to put out a blazing curtain in the face of an impending water famine. We could not help wondering while our contemporary was pouring itself out upon THE TRIBUNE what it would do if we were actually guilty of something. With all its English adjectives used up, it would be forced into the dead languages, after the manner of "The Evening Post," though the use of Latin and Greek by the latter, it should be said, is not because it has not plenty of good English at hand, but because it desires to be polite.

In view of "The World's" excitability on the subject of Mr. Flower's election expenses, perhaps we ought not to have said that "the prevailing emotion aroused by that gentleman's declaration that it cost him only \$5,000 to be elected Governor is hilarity." The statement that nobody believed the declaration, though the statement was strictly true, and is so far uncontradicted, not even "The World" itself venturing to dispute it, put our neighbor into such a rage, and such an unbecoming rage, that we ought to have known that any further reference to the subject would only bring on a renewal of the tantrums. It was carelessness on our part to refer to the prevailing emotion of hilarity. It has provoked our contemporary to say that "the prevailing emotion" aroused by THE TRIB-UNE is "contempt"; which is severe. We do not like to be despised. We cannot believe that our contemporary in its calmer moments actually despises THE TRIBUNE. What it means to say, no doubt, is that it disapproves of our course in mentioning the circumstance that Mr. Flower's declaration was not believed by anybody, and only excited hilarity. In this state of things the proper course for "The World," in the first instance, would have been to bring forward somebody-we suggested some one of the editors of the newspapers which supported Mr. Flower for Governor, who would say he believed that gentleman's declaration to be a full, true and correct statement of his election expenses. That would have saved our contemporary the expenditure of considerable language.

And now, if "The World" will bend down to us the dome and three or four stories of its listening ear, we venture to suggest, without knowing precisely how much Mr. Flower or anybody for him paid for newspaper supplements in the late campaign, or whether the amount was included in his declaration, that the money was fairly earned, and that it is not necessary now to get wildly excited over Mr. Flower's 'truth and veracity" on that account.

THE CONVENTION CITY.

After a contest which did honor to all the competitors Minneapolis has won the prize of the Republican National Convention. The meeting of the Committee at Washington was signalized by an extraordinary attendance of distinguished men, and the proceedings were worthy of the party and the occasion. The discussion was instructive and inspiriting, and though the rivalry was strong it caused no bitterness and left no resentments. It is acknowledged that the speeches made in behalf of the contesting cities were of a high order, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of the meeting will be wide and helpful. We congratulate our blooming young sister of the Northwest upon the result. We expressed the opinion a few days ago that she was too sanguine, but in the light of events it appears rather that hers was the audacity of genius. She won fairly and handsomely from older and bigger rivals, and nobody has a complaint to make. She had a first-class running mate in St. Paul, which is entitled to share her honors, and one of the agreeable features of the meeting was this rather unexpected unity of purpose and effort.

Minneapolis is a good selection. We see no reason to change our opinion that New-York possesses some advantages which no other city can duplicate, but we have no doubt that the Committee, representing Republican sentiment all over the country, understood the requirements and met them sagaciously. Minneapolis is accessible, hospitable, energetic and salubrious It boasts, not without reason, of possessing as fine a hotel as there is in the country, and it has numerous comfortable houses of entertainment. St. Paul is close at hand with similar facilities, and not far away is the beautiful Lake Minnetonka, where surplus visitors can be made comfortable. At a convenient point stands a spacious and well-appointed auditorium, which can be readily adapted to the uses of a National assembly. In early summer the climate of Minneapolis is delightful, and its surroundings are wholesome and agreeable. The spirit of the Northwest will contribute to the enthusiasm of the convention, and will make its work specially fruitful over a wide territory throughout the ensuing campaign.

RESULTS OF BROOKLYN JOBBERY. The Brooklyn authorities are still at a loss to explain the cause of the break in the water conduit, but there is no division of opinion among experts and sensible men who have been on the ground. The collapse of the roof of the aqueduct was unquestionably due to the weight and pressure of the earth above it caused by the breaking down of the wall of sheathing protecting the trench. As the conduit is now uncovered, the distance between the outer edge of the side wall and the sheathing is hardly more than five feet. The timber wall is known to have been bulging out on Friday, and a werkman was in the trench strengthening the supports when the slide took place on Saturday It is evident that the breaking down of the sheathing wall brought the weight of an enormous mass of sand to bear unequally upon the two curves of the arched roof and smashed it for a distance of eighty feet. The slide carried the sand into the trench five feet from the wall of the aqueduct, and the effect of a strain that was unequally distributed was to beat down the arched roof.

This accident, which has caused the death of several workmen, subjected the city to great for nearly three days, was directly due to the recklessness of the contractors and to a lack of | 1880 and 1888, thus swelling Mr. Cleveland's

such action should be taken at once. It is a | inable conspiracy against government of the | supervision on the part of municipal bureaus. The trench for the new water main was constructed too near the old conduit. The excavated earth and sand were heaped above the aqueduct instead of being thrown upon the other side. The sheathing holding the embankment up was inadequately braced and supported. All the conditions were supplied for the collapse of the roof and for cutting off the city's water supply. It is entirely clear that the contractors neglected trenching operations within a few feet of it, and that the municipal authorities allowed them to

work as they pleased. The more closely this scandalous affair is examined the more flagrant is the mismanagement opulent vocabulary, which is a great treasure; of the city's interests that is revealed. When the break occurred only one of the three reservoirs supplied from the pumping works was in use. The new one with a capacity of 160,-000,000 gallons had not been brought into operation. One of the other two reservoirs had been emptied in order to be cleaned, so that there was hardly more than a day's supply of water in the remaining one. Instead of filling the newest and largest reservoir before attemptnot like to see first-class epithets of this sort in to clean one of the other two, the authorities considered it safe to leave the city dependent upon one receiving basin. This was a most reckless and inexcusable procedure, which the officials will not be able to justify on any plea of necessity.

If these disclosures of contractors' recklessness and municipal incompetence had been made week before the last election not a Democratic candidate for local office would have been successful. A storm of public indignation would have swept ring and gang from the field. As it is the citizens of Brooklyn have been furnished with cumulative evidence of municipal misgovernment which ought to influence their political action for many years. Every branch of the city's service is tainted with jobbery. All the public works are controlled and directed by contractors supported by political interest at the City Hall. All the noisiest and most influential politicians are concerned, directly or indirectly, in jobs. The contractors responsible for the break of the conduit and the water famine are also successful bidders for street cleaning, and are so well backed politically that they will probably escape official condemnation. Democratic administration will not get off so easily. It stands convicted before an outraged community of gross negligence and criminal mismanagement of the city's interests.

POSTING THE BOOKS.

The statement was recently made that the opular support of the Protective policy in States having fair and free elections was relatively greater in 1888 than it had been in any previous election. This statement has been challenged, and it seems important at this time to show its correctness.

In the ten States below Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri elections have been a farce and a fraud for years. Opponents admit that the Republicans in most of these States have either neglected or have been unable to cast their votes, and the crimes by which they are in fact prevented need not here be discussed. Taking the other States in which elections have been generally fair and free expressions of the popular will, it will be found that the Republican policy was stronger in 1888 than it was in 1880. But the latter was the first election since 1860 in which the tariff question was predominant, and in 1860 the Republican party was in a minority. For convenience the States may be considered in blocks; the six New-England States; three Eastern States, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; five Central States between Pennsylvania and Mississippi; five Western States which voted in 1888, east of the mountains; three Pacific States then voting; and six border Southern States, Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, Kentucky and Missouri. The votes in these States at three Presidential elections were:

1880. 8,453,101 Rep. 386 649 1,151,171 1,849,840 576,258 136,469 622,153 4.210.540 3.910.284 Total .. ..... 4.416.094 Total ..... .....4.821,707

The plurality in New-England fell from 111,000 in 1880 to 76,000 in 1884, but rose to 90,000 in 1888. The vote in the Eastern States rose from 66,000 plurality in 1880 to 76,000 in 1884 and 87,000 in 1888. Thus the total Eastern vote gave 167,000 plurality in 1880, 152,000 in 1884, and 177,000 in 1888, and this in spite of the migration of thousands of Republicans to other regions.

The Western vote varied more widely, for easons which will presently be considered. The plurality fell in each section excepting the Pacific States in 1884, but rose again 20,000 in the Central States, and 35,000 in States west of the Mississippi, nevertheless falling short of the plurality in 1880. This was in part because of the migration to new States and in part because of the great increase of the vote for the Prohibition ticket.

The vote in Southern border States was Democratic by 138,000 plurality in 1880, only 93,000 in 1884, and only 67,000 in 1888. This was in part because of the establishment of many iron and other new works, largely with Northern capital and labor, by which Republican voters were drawn from other States, but also in part because the development of industries increased the support of the Protective policy.

Thus the total plurality in all the States was 403,817 Republican in 1880, only 300,258 in 1884, and 405,613 in 1888, a little larger than ever before. But this does not tell the whole story. During these years six new States have been settled which have since been admitted. These gave a Republican plurality in 1888 for Congress of 47,000, and as the population had been largely drawn from the old Republican States, this majority must be considered in ascertaining the true expression of the popular will. Hence the actual plurality was about 453,000 in 1888, against 404,000 in 1880, a substantial

But it is necessary further to remember that the Prohibition ticket in 1888 drew off 130,000 more votes than in 1880, and 84,000 more than in 1884, and mainly from the Republicans. These voters, moreover, nearly all remained supporters of the Republican policy in National affairs, though choosing to vote a separate ticket for the Presidency, as their votes in Congressional elections show. Thus the actual increase in plurality for the Protective policy was more than 179,000. But it was really much more, for the Greenback force, mainly drawn from and in sympathy with the Democratic party, numbered 368,000 in 1880, only 175,000 in 1884, and only 146,000, including the Labor vote, in inconvenience and imperilled its safety from fire 1888. Most of the difference represents voters who returned to the Democratic party between

vote, though they were in reality no less opposed | The daughter is the wife of Paymaster Mich. to Protection when voting for the Free Trader Weaver in 1880 than when voting for the Free Trader Cleveland in 1888. With allowance for this difference, the relative gain of the Protective strength in eight years appears to be more than 300,000. We shall see next year whether there has not been a further gain.

One of the most encouraging features of Brazilian revolutions is their bloodless character. Within two years an Empire and a Dictatorship have been overthrown. In the first instance Marine was wounded in Rio Minister of Janeiro, and half a dozen negroes were shot in Maranhao. In the recent disturbances no lives have been lost in Rio Grande do Sul, and only one man is reported to have been killed in the Brazilian Capital, and this casualty is reported to have been wholly accidental. Revolutions which are so cautiously and mercifully conducted resemble holiday parades rather than civil war. The climate during the Brazilian midsummer does not perhaps admit of anything more serious.

Between Mayor Chapin's East New-York scandal and the break in the aqueduct, Brooklyn has all the Democratic water record which it can stomach.

Governor Hill's last appearance on the political stage in this State is in the characteristic role the bold bandit stealing Senators and Assemblymen, and defying all the restraints Election law. He knows how to appeal delicately to the sympathies of the Solid South, which will have a good deal to do with nominating the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Practical Christianity rarely takes on a more gratifying form than in the establishment of the Parish House of St. Bartholomew's Church, the opening of which was described in The Tribune of yesterday. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and her son George are understood to have erected and equipped the building; and though it is their desire to remain in the background, their wise generosity ought not to go without the honorable mention which it deserves. Here the Gospel is to be preached and practically exemplified in a multitude of helpful ways-in a coffeehouse, bathrooms, entertainments of various sorts, gymnasium, library, etc., etc. It is a most excellent work, and cannot fail to produce excellent results. St. Paul should not be slow or chary in offering

its congratulations to its estecemed contemporary, Minneapolis.

With all the good work done by the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which are scattered all over the country, the brutal treatment of the faithful servant of man has by no means been overcome. It was a painful and shocking feature of the recent Horse Show, that so many horses had been disfigured by the atrocious cropping of their tails. This cropping is forbidden by the laws of this State, and yet a vile fashion which has no reason or excuse in its wicked cruelty dictates this abominable disfigurement and injury to animals which are of great value, and which would otherwise be of great beauty. Instances of cruelty of another kind were seen at the Horse Show Horses were put at jumps in the most persistent and merciless manner when it was perfectly clear that they could not get over the obstacles. An outrageous instance of brutality was seen only a day or two ago at Chicago when the superb jumper Rosebery was forced at a jump that he could not possibly clear, and was so badly injured that he died. Every one responsible for this crime ought to go to prison. It was easy to estimate the extreme limit of Rosebery's powers, and it was shameful and villanous in the extreme to overtax the noble animal and inflict fatal injuries upon him.

It was not for lack of eloquent pleas in its behalf that New-York failed to carry off the prize of the National Convention. The thanks of all of us are due to Senator Hiscock and Mr. Fassett, and to Senator Hawley, who added Connecticut's voice to our own. Senator Hiscock in particular acquitted himself nobly before the National Committee, besides exerting himself diligently in infussing energy into the delegation which went to Washington to urge the city's claims.

The first word which we have found in the Anglo-American press respecting reciprocity with the English sugar islands is borrowed from a all that Mr. Paderowski did at colonial sheet, published in Kingston, Jamaica. It is hinted that a good deal of coffee, sugar and other produce which is shipped from the island to the United States is entered on through bills of lading and is transshipped to England from New-York. Allowance for that fact, it is feebly contended, ought to be made in comparing the exports sent from the island to the United States and to England Whereupon the Anglo-American press sagely concludes that no dependence is to be placed upon trade statistics, and that commerce is never anything but a mere matter of barter. How easy it is for these wise economists to get around the fact that Jamaica sells about \$4,000,000 of her produce in the United States and \$2,500,000 in England! The discrepancy does not, of course, mean anything, because English importers, instead of ordering their produce by the Royal Mail steamers, prefer to get it by way of New-York, with increased charges of transhipment and fransportation. There is tropical fruit, for example, of which the United States takes, according to the Jamaica commercial returns, \$1,500,000, while England imports only \$12,000. Allowance must be made to be sure for the through bills of lading. It is so much more convenient for English consumers to import their oranges and bananas by way of New-York, so that there will be time for the fruit to get nice and soft during two long sea-voyages.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Empress Eugenle will spend the winter months n Egypt, living in a river-house. Garfield's birthday was celebrated last week with a

anquet and oratory by a club in Ravenna, Ohlo, John C. Houk was elected last Saturday to fill his

father's seat in Congress. The district is in Eastern Tennessee, and the young Republican carried it by about 5,000 majority. Congressman Crisp, candidate for the Speakership, s not of recent English descent, but belongs to an

old Virginia family, who remained in the Old Dominion until the outbreak of the Civil War, and then removed to Georgia. He is a lawyer by profession, and was on the benen before his first election to Congress seven Mark Twain, who went to Reelin recently, has bee

the object of great interest to the people of Germany's His portraits have been printed in the daily and weekly papers; long articles upon his life and works ave been written, and numerous accounts have been given of his fabulous wealth. Twain's works have long been translated into the German language. The humorist is popular in the Fatherland, and no people appreciate more deeply and sincerely his essay upon the German language than Germans familiar with the English They are trying to raise money enough in Ten-

nessee to crect a monument to General N. B. Forrest in Memphis, but it makes slow headway. Few members of the ruling families in Germany

vere so beloved as the Princess Ida Reuss, of the olde ne, who died a few weeks ago, at the age of thirtynine. Throughout the country she was looked upon as an idea! Tentonic woman. She was brought up in as an ideal feetonic woman. She was brought up in a simple manner, despite her high birth, and knew more about the kitchen than many women of lower degree. She had also a brilliant mind, and was able to hold her own in discussions upon philosophy and science with the most learned men in the principality. Her married life was ideal in its purity and happiness. Thomas Gordon Hunt, who died in Washing-

ton on November 2, was formerly an influential and respected member of business circles in this city. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1860, heving attained a high rank in scholarship and great popularity among his classmates After his graduation he married Miss Anna G Rourne, the daughter of the late Jonathan Bourne of New-Bedford, who formerly was active in Massachusetts politics, and settled in New York. He was a member of the Union League and other clubs. After the death of his father-in-law he went to Washington, where he was building a handsome house at the time of his death. His wife and a daughter survive him.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dr. William Hunt, of Philadelphia, tells an inc which illustrates the kindheartedness of the late Dr.
Joseph Leidy. He was at Swarthmore many years as making some experiments with frogs, which he can't in a pond there. After using them he put them in a case intending to again place them in the pond as However, he forgot and left for his home win out doing it. The next day, Sunday, he happened to think of it, and as railroad communication then was not as easy on the "day of rest" as it is now, and knowing the frogs would die unless they got some water some, he walked the entire distance to Swarthmore and pu the frogs in the pond again.

the frogs in the pond again.

A Powerful Imagination.—An amusing story is morted from a cathedral town on the coast of England. For many years half a dozen devout old ladies have been in the limit of going, in fine weather or in fout to the early morning service in the cold minster. Excently it was decided to werm the church, and the cold minster, with one voice protested against the innovation. "We shall be sufficiented," they declared; "we shall be carried out fainting." One morning when they arrived for their devotions they found half a dozen stowe on up in various nooks and corners of the cathedral. In the course of the service, therefore, three of the old ladies fainted. "We knew how it would be," they afterward said to the dean. But the dean confounded them by assuring them that the new stoves had never been lighted.—(London Tid-Gits.

"Some folks," says a hotel clerk, "are so easily 'Hornswoggled?' Oh, that's Greek I guess, and 'Hornswoggled'! Oh, that's Greek I guess, and means that you are fooled. Now for instance, a mas in a restaurant the other day ordered broiled mackers, and he ate it with great relish, loudly declaring that broiling is the only way to cook mackers. But was his mackerel brolled? Not much. It is too much trouble to broil a fish; so the cook put it in a pan and fried it, and then made burnt lines across it with a redhot poker kept in readiness for such emergencies. So the man was 'hornswoggled,' but as he didn't know it, he was as happy as though he had really eaten broiled mackerel. I tell you imagination to three-fourths of life."

More Trouble.—"Since you think yourself so smart, said the exchange editor, glancing backward over his shoulder, "perhaps you can tell why the letter "t' is like Lord Byron."

"I don't believe it is," retorted the financial editor

"I don't beneve it's like Lord Byron," said the ex-belligerently.

"The letter 't' is like Lord Byron," said the ex-change editor, raising his voice, "because it gives to immorality immortality."

And the other man, with a hunted look in his eye, raised the window and stuck his head out to get fresh air.—(Chicago Tribune. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the eminent English Methodist, who was recently in this country, has been

telling the people what he saw here. Among other things he declares that the spirit of democracy is so universal in the United States that "presidents, millionaires and common people black their own boots.\* We fear that some practical joker has been "stuffing" the good clergyman. Even a "gerdal and gentle manly barkeeper" would feel that he had lost caste if he were to "shine" his own boots.

THE DESCENT OF MAN. Man's brief and bootless journeying adown this vale

Reminds me of the numerals we learned in childhood's For,
He starts out filled with confidence, the race already 1.
At least to him it seems 2 be, though really scarce

begun:
With 3-sounding speech and daring deed he tries his name to score
In bolder, brighter blazonry than ever man be-4:
Yet soon, if 5 misjudged him not, nor estimate him Wrong, His world-6 soul reminds him that this life is not be His 7-ly prospects seem to him in quite a shaky state, As he ponders over his ways he groweth less cl-8, And satur-9 becomes, and sad, concludes his day in past, Gives up his breath, and eke the ghost, and comes to 0 at last. —(Indianapolis Journal.

A Maine farmer writes as follows to "The Oxford Me.) Democrat": "I have looked over my Bill McKinley' act and find I have saved \$15 on my sugar bill, got \$15 more for wool sold, and can't find where I have paid over \$3 or \$4 Dy reason of tarif, although I have expended \$600 to \$800 in various purchases affected by legislation. Have been in active life, laboring in the field and otherwheres forty-five or more years, and the calamity party's predictions never came true, unless they got the reins of govern ment."

An Experienced Burglar.—Young Burglar—These poons ain't silver. They are the cheapest kind of spoons ain't silver. imitation. Old Burgiar—That's lucky. "Lucky!" "Lucky!"

"Yep. Take 'em along."

"What fer?"

"The leddy of the house will be afeared to set the detectives arter us, lest they should find them spoces and describe 'em in th' papers."—(Street & Smith's Good News.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S FIRST RECITAL.

A-ide from the great pleasure provided by nearly contest to the Concert Hall of the Madison Garden last night, the strongest conviction which the discriminating listener could carry away was that, taken in connection with the concerts of last week, the recital furnished an ample basis for judgment upon him. The impressions of last week were con firmed-the favorable and the less favorable. The programme was not as wide in its scope as those to which the music lovers are accustomed at affairs of the kind, but it began with Beethoven's "Appassionata" s nata, and again invited the belief that it is in the field of this master's music that Mr. Paderewski is least at home. Effects which are native to Chopin and to all the music imbued with the folk-spirit Mr. Paderewski uses with much skill, especially the rubato. But there was something too much of this in the Beethoven sonata, to the confu-sion of the repose and emotional intensity which are the signs of Beethoven's strength. The Schubert numbers were daintily played, the Chopin pieces exquisitely, with some strength, though not all that they are capable of, in the scherzo, and his own Cracovienne and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody with peculiar brilliancy. This leaves the central piece of the scheme unmentioned. It was Schumann's Fan-tasie, which made a decidedly mixed impression, the most enjoyable portion being the final; the least the

naccountably distorted. For the second recital, on Thursday, the programm

triumphant middle part, which seemed to us sadly and

is lonows.	Boothoven
Sonata, Op. 110	physis
Variations "Carnaval," Op. 9	School State
"Carnaval," Op. 9	Olympia
Etude	Chopin
Berceuse	Charin
Ballade	an area area area area from their
Barcaroile	Rubin sent
Mazurka	Paderen
Valse Impromptu	******************************
Rhapsodie Hongroise	
AMENORS VICENS	

"CINDERELLA" AT THE ACADEMY. There is no doube about the merits or the demerits of the pantomimic spectacle "Cinderella," as it was presented last night at the Academy of Music. Both are positive. In the modern stage form of an old fairy tale, nothing is expected of the dialogue. In this case it was seldom offensive, but it was always inconsequential. The wide departures from the nursers story were unpleasant. The legend that all the children know is better as it stands than any stage manager can make it. The entertainment excelled in its stage pictures. The ballet was large and it was contumed with unusual taste. The colors were soft and harmonious, the groupings and the movements picture esque and graceful, and the effects of the lights warm and bright, without being dazzling. It is in these directions that the ability of Mr. Leslie, who planned this production, seems to lie, and it is a pity that he cannot have the co-operation of some person equally experin some of the other necessary features of such a per-Miss Bertha Ricci and Miss Fanny Ward easily held formance.

their places at the head of the cast. The former has a good comic opera reputation here, and she was disa good comic opera reputation here, and see was obtinguished by the possession of the only voice in the
company. She is pleasing in presence, too, and if the
maker of the dialogue had given the prima more
to do and to say Miss Ricci would no doubt have
added still more to the pleasure of the evening. Miss
Ward's Cinderella was also an attractive little person-Ward's Cinderella was also an attractive little personage, comely and sprightly, withal, though the nightingale song from "The Tyrolean" should be written little lower for her. Miss Kutherine Pike was placed In the cast as a third haughty sister, and made bet part a clever caricature of Miss Helyett. The cruck stepmother brought on herself all the punishment that her misteeds could deserve by the humiliation of slugius a whole stanza of a song in an entirely different key from that in which the orchestra played the accompaniment. The circumstance to be regretted was that the audience had to suffer too.

The harlequinade after the fairy tale was amusing The hariequinade after the fairy tale was amusing, and owed its attractiveness to George D. Melville as the clown, W. Lowe as the sprite, Augustus Sohlke as Harlequin and Miss Edith Craske as Columbine. The whole ended with a particularly presty transformation scene. This class of entertaliument is appropriate to a holiday season and it delights the children. The fault in the present case are for the most particular such as may be and ought to be mended.